CONGRESS.

The Civil Rights Bill Passed by the House.

YEAS, 162; NAYS, 100.

Defeat of the Prohibition of Distinctive Schools.

The Debate Closed in Bitterness of Feeling.

BUTLER RETALIATES UPON BROWN

A Shameful Picture of Southern Society

the tidings of the morning that in the midst of life we are in death. Another member of this body has been called from the scene of his earthly labors. Bless and upnoid the members of his family and surviving friends.

FRERY, (rep.) of Conn., said:—

Mr. PRESIDENT—I rise to the performance of what is to me the saddest duty of my public life. I announce to the Senate the death of my late rolleague on this floor, which occurred this morning in Norwich, Conn., at twenty minutes past twelve o'clock. Just as night was turning into morning Governor Buckingaim died. I hope, on another occasion, to be able to say something bentting his memory. At present I offer this resolution:—

were found in this House voting as one man against the right of a colored man to ride in a radiroad car, to be sheltered in an inn, to attend a common school, to be admitted to a place of anuscement, or even to be carried to the cemetery where dead men sieeb. His friends on the other side had made a latal mistake in opposing this bill in the face of that declaration; in the face of the nomination to the Presidency of Mr. Greeler, the leader of the abolition party. In the first flush of victory they had been too hasty and had removed the mask too soon. He was in lavor of the brovisions of the bill unqualifiedly and uncompromisinely. If there was any one thing necessary in this country it was free schools open to all. He was in lavor of that provision and that provision only which gave absolute free schools, he protested against entering on a course of legislation which drew a line between American citizens on the common soil below the common flag. If the discrimination of the separate schools were made there would be at the end of a generation a hostility between the races more bitter than to-day, and which must inevitably end in bloodshed and a war of races. It would be taking a step directly backward, undeing what had been done. If they could not go forward any further in the name of Heaven let them stand still until braver men could take their places. He went on to say:—By such a provision, providing for separate schools, you turn the pointer of the dial squarely backward a half or three-quarters of a century. This nostility, this contest, is not on the ground to the race; the real hostility lies in the opposition to the education of the olack man at

A Shameful Picture of Southern Society
Before the War.

Infamous Association of Masters and Slaves.

Infamous Association of Masters and Slaves.

DARK STATUTORY EVIDENCE.

The Death of Buckingham Announced in the Senite.

SENATE

SENATE

Washington, Peb. 6, 1973.

The Caphain is his opening prayer ainded to the death of Senite and Slaves.

The clashain is his opening prayer ainded to the death of Senite and Senite

ment the act removing the restriction on the grant of hoperescitatives elect to receive their pass a mention of the presentatives elect to receive their pass of the continuent of the constitution of the continuent of the constitution of the continuent of the constitution of the continuent of the continuent of the constitution of the continuent of

gress by nearly 3,000 majority and no was elected to the next Congress by less than no votes at all(laughter)—while his friend and neighbor in the adjoining district (Mr. Dobbins), who voted for the bill at last season, was elected by 1,000 majority. (Laughter.) Who have been shaken out of their seats. Timid mea have been shaken out of their seats. Men who were afraid to stand here and to do right have been shaken out of their seats. But the men who been shaken out of their seats. But the men who been shaken out of their seats, and of the democratic platform, which I have had read, and who stand by it, will not be shaken out of their seats, and if they do they will have a good place to go to, and a quiec conscience to sustain them. (Loud laughter and applicate.)

Mr. BULLER, (rep.) of Mass., said he would allow the democratic platform to be voted on as a preamble to the bill—(laughter and applicates)—and he would then can't the previous question.

Mr. Cox, (dem.) of N. Y.—One word before that is done.

he would then call the previous question.

Mr. Cox, (dem.) of N. Y.—One word before that is done.

Mr. Butles—I cannot yield. You know I have only a little time to stay here, while you have a great deal of time. (Loud laughter.)

Mr. Cox.—I want to say one word in reply to the genteman irom Indiana. (Loud calls of "Regular order!" and great confusion.)

The Spraker—If gentlemen will take their seats it will greatly conduce to regular order.

Mr. Cox (persistently)—I merely want to call attention— (Renewed calls of "Regular order! regular order!")

Mr. Cox (not consenting to be put down)—I wish to say that the preamble to the bill states that exact and equal justice shall be done. (Loud calls of "regular order!")

Mr. Garfield, of Onlo, addressed the House in support of the bill. He said that it had been opposed on the ground of being a sentimental abstraction rather than a matter of practical legislatice. On that same ground the whole abolition movement had been opposed from the beginning. The men who had beginn the anti-slavery struggle forty years ago had been denounced as dreamers and abstractionists, who were looking away down to the bottom of society and attempting to see something good, something worthy, in the character of a back slave. Every step since that flat sentimental work was begun had been assauled oy precisely the same arguments by which this bill was assailed to day. I had hoped, years ago, said he, that we had at last achieved a position on this great question when we could remit the black man to his own fate under the equal and exact laws of the United States. I never asked for nitt anything beyond that—that he should be placed work. great question when we could remit the black man to his own rate under the equal and exact laws of the United States. I never asked for min anything oeyond that—that he should be placed where God's sunlight and His all-encasing air place the wicked and good alike—under the equal light of His laws, and with the equal right to all the benedicence of nature; and that, being admitted to that equal sky and to that equal world, he should work out for biniself whatever fortube his own merits might bring. But we are brought to-day to contront a situation in which he is not entitled to that equal right, to a situation he which a great political party is now, for a time at least, to take charge of his destiny, and we are called upon to inquire into what hands he will fall when that party takes up his fate. In order that the House may see how the lines are drawn I ask the Clerk to read a new passages which I have marked in the report made by the minority of the ku Klux committee—a report not written in passion, not dictated in the heat of a political campaign, but the deliberate utterance of leaders of the democratic party, declaring their faith and their philosophy concerning the inture of the black man on this continent, and signed by their own names.

The clers proceeded to read some extracts from

black man on this continent, and signed by their own names.

The cliers proceeded to read some extracts from the report in question, signed by Senators Blair and Bayard, and Representatives Cox, Beck, Van Trump, Waddell, Robbson and Hanks.

Mr. BECK, (dem.) of Ky., explained that the report made by the sub-committee did not contain the language read or anything like it, but that Mr. Van Trump, of the minority who had visited South Carolina, had set out his own views, which did not bind the other minority members of the committee.

anticeman from kentucky states, but it does not change the fact by one hair's breadth. Here is a report which has stood on your record for two years. A report, drawn by a man who was not been and the state of the continuous and the democratic party gets into power it will be the continuous and the democratic party gets into power it will be this continuous and the democratic party gets into power it will be the continuous and the democratic party gets into power it will be on this continent, and he must go down not only politically but his justice will be a sad and gloomy one for a humanitarian to look at. There is a declaration so har as I know uncontradicted. The gentleman (Mr. Beck) does not say now that he republican (Mr. Beck) does not say now that he republican (Mr. Beck) does not say now that he republican (Mr. Beck) does not say now that he republican (Mr. Beck) does not say now that he republicance. We will not say the same that the continuous and the contin

a member, because it was contained in an olicial report.

Mr. Halk then said that he trusted the gentleman from Massachusetts would not spame the republican side of the House by such an attack upon a member, when no response could be made. Mr. Butles, not having neard the remark distinctly, asked Mr. Hale to repeat it, which the latter did, strongly emphasizing the word "suame."

Mr. Butles—I cannot understand it. Is it here with my lips scaled for hours yesterday and heard every hard word spoken against me and there was no objection on the part of the objecting member from New York.

Mr. Halk—Ine gentleman is in error. I did raise the objection.

Mr. Butle—Lee, gentleman is in error. I did raise the objection.

Mr. HALE—Inc genteman is in error. I did raise the objection.

Mr. Butler.—Yes, when your own remarks were quoted against you.

Mr. Hale—No, sir.

Mr. Hutler.—I have lived to see many things, and I expect to live to see many things more, barring accidents, but I never expected to live to near, in a House of Representatives, that a public report adopted by a former House could not be read over out or kind consideration to the teelings of some man who put himself.

IN REBELLION AGAINST THE COUNTEY.

After a long discussion on the point of order, and after the reading of the letter, Mr. Butler rosumed his remarks. He said the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. Brown) made a speech against the Civil Rights bill, and I have endeavored to put before the House his published sentiments to show how hittle heed we should hear from min at all—unless he has repented, and I have no knowledge of his repentance. Again, I have been accused here of being the only muddere on the floor. I produce the solemn report of a committee of the House, and the man's own letter to show that there were men who counselled murder in the South—not only murder, but assassmation—and that instead of my being his accuser he was mis own accuser, and that this state of things existing shows how completely the negro, if we do not protect him in his rights, is at the mercy of the same men who would shoot down the gentleman manself (Mr. Brown) if he had ever dared to step across the line of Union bayonets during the war. (Applause and clapping of aands on the floor and in the galleries.)

Mr. Chossland, (dem.) of Ky., called the attention of the Speaker to this violation of order. The speaker thereupon directed the Sergeant-qi-Arms on the recurrence of any such maniestation to clear the galleries.

Mr. Butler.—Increasion why we dealer to have

The Speaker thereupon directed the Sergeant-1-Arms on the recurrence of any such maniestation to clear the galleries.

Air. BULLER—The reason why we desire to have this bill passed is the fact which has been so often put before us—that we are about passing from power. We are to surronder the lower of one branch of the government at least into the hands of gentlemen who entertained the sentiments towards Union men and Union soldiers that I have had read; who have avowed them on the stump, and who have never, so my knowledge, retracted them. If I was wrong the other day, and went too har in saying that there was a minority of murderers in the South, here is my justification. The House of Representatives has solemny said it by adopting that report—not only murderers, but assassins—and therefore I was right in Saying that the minority were so.

AIR. ELDREDGE, (dem.) of Wis., made a point of order on Air. Butler's last remarks, which were reduced to writing.

The Spraker ruled that there was nothing in the language which transcended the rights of debate.

reduced to writing.

The SPRAKER ruled that there was not'ing in the language which transcended the rights of debate.

THE CONDITION OF THE SOUTH.

Mr. BUYLER, resuming, said toat he s, mpathized with the condition of things in the South. When the Northern army was disbanded there were thousands or men disonarged was would have become the pesis of society if they had not been rapidly absorbed and obtained employment in mechanical, manufacturing, senfaring and other pursuits. But it was not so with the men disbanded from the Southern army. They were left demoralized by the war, without work, without employment, largely without education, by which they might divert their minds; with nothing to do except to brood over their wrongs and think now wrong it was that the result of the war had been that the negroes, who had worked for them before the war, had been taken from them. That state of natural irritation has left in the South a large number of demoralized and surruly men, and most of the White Leaguers are men of that class. I call upon the people of the South, if they want prosperity, that they shall themselves check and control this class of men. They are impoverishing the South and impoverishing the whole country. When I spoke the other day shout the South having a large minority of murderers and raiders it spoke of that class of men who form the Ku Kluxa klans. But we are told if we pass this bill we shall not come back to the next Congress. My deliberate conviction is that the reason why many of us do not come back to the next Congress is because we had not passed this bill a year azo. Because we were a donothing party, afraid of our own shadow; because we were a ply described by the angel who asked to heaven as was Elijah, if he had not agreed to stand on the Church of Laodecia, "being neither hot nor cold, I spew you out of my mouth." My successor, a very clever centleman, could no more have been elected than he could be translated to heaven as was Elijah, if he had not agreed to stand on the doctrine of

selves, then you will find that we shall come back here.

VOTING ON THE AMENDMENTS.

The House then proceeded to vote on the bill and amendments. The first vote was on the Keilogg amendment to strike out of the House bill all in reference to schools, and it was agreed to by a large majority, but without the yeas and hass.

The next vote was on Mr. Cesson's in biton to substitute the Senate bill for the House bill, and it was rejected—yeas 113, nays 148.

The next vote was on inserting as a preamble to the bill that portion of inserting as a preamble to the bill that portion of ince democratic platform of 1872 quoted by Mr. Burrows, of Michigan.

Mr. Porter (dem.) of N. Y., asked leave to add as an amendment to the preamble the fourth section of the same platform, as follows:—

"Local self-government, with impartial suffrace, will guard the rights of all citizens more securely than any central power."

Objection was made, and the amendment was not received.

The preamble was then adopted—yeas 219, nays 25.

The following is the vote in the negative:—

Adams.

Caldwell,

Melikin,

Arthur, Chille den. Nesatth,

Caldwell, Mellikin, Chitte den, Sessalth, Uros 201 1 641, Davie, Scuell,

n passed. Yeas, 162: nays, 100, Hagans, Hale of Me., tiale of N. Y., Harmer, Barris of Mass, Hatborn.

with full costs; and shall on conviction thereof be deemed culling of a misterneautor, to be fined not less than \$1,000 or more than \$2,000; but provided turther that a judgment for the permity in layor of the party that a judgment for the permity in layor of the party that a judgment for the permity in layor of the party of the permit of the permit

The House then, at twenty minutes to six P. M., adjourned till to-morrow.

The following is a copy of a circular issued as an

The following is a copy of a circular issued as an invitation to the people of Massachusetts to coperate in the celebration of the centennial anniversary of the "Concord Fight":

173.—concome right":

173.—concome right, 1878.

Dran Sin—The town of Concord, Mass., purposes to celebrate the centennial anniversary of "Concord Fight" on the 19th of April, 1878, in a manner appropriate to the importance of that day which "made concellation impossible and independence certain." The excreties will consist of an oration by Mr. George Whitam Curtis, of New York; a grand military and evic procession to the suc of the "Old North Bridge;" the unveiling and decication of a bronze statue of a minute man on the spot where Davis and Hosmer fell, and where was "free the shot heard round the world;" a public dinner, with toasts and speeches, and a grand ball in the evening.

"fired the shot heard round the world;" a public dinner, with toasts and speeches, and a grand ball in the evening.

The President of the United States and his Cabinet; the Governor, Legislature and Judiciary of Massachusetts; the Governor of each of the New England states, and many other distinguished men are expected to be present as the guests of the town.

The people of Acton. Bellord, Beverly, Billerica, Brookline, Cambridge, Charlestown, Chelmsford, Danvers, Dedham, Framminham, Leximgton, Lynn, Medford, Needham, Newton, Hoxbury, ealem, Slow, Sudbury, Wateriown and Woburn have been invited to participate in the celebration, as their fathers did in the struggle for liberty.

The town of Concord hopes that all those who are connected with her by descent or affection will join with borth this interesting commemoration. Very truly Young the Concord State, Bedward C. Damon, Richard Barrett, Edward C. Damon, Rillan Wood, Horte, A. B. U. Barrett, Bumps J. Berown, Billan Wood, Horte, J. Barrett, Henry J. Wallout, Henry J. Wallout, Henry J. Wallout, Henry J. Wallout, Marcellus Houghton, Charles D. Huile, Spink, Henry J. Wallout, Marcellus Houghton, Committee of Arrangements Concord, Mass. January, 1974.

THE RAPID TRANSIT QUESTION.

Capitalists Ready to Buy the Franchise.

NEEDS OF THE MERCHANTS

It is in the way of a person writing about rante transit—the obstacles to it, and the needs it will overcome—to speak, not only of that system of railways which ought to be inaugurated immediately, but also of that which must be provided in the future. Of a surety something must be done within a few years to increase the facilities of our commercial shippers for freight traffic and to save

our merchants lose by breakage in bulk of their packages on the docks and by theits from such packages bying exposed in that way. The city loses through the losses of its business men. It is a fact that men, most of them concerned in the cotton trade, have been forced to leave this city and to go to other cities to carry on their business because their losses from theirs on our docks, where the packages must be ungarded for a long time, leave them but a small margin for profit. The merchants had patiently for some time longer, because they be lieved that they saw a prospect for relief when

THE DOCK DEPARTMENT had completed their work laid out. They thought there was coming a haloyon business period, when goods would be landed di-rectly from vessels into great storehouses, rectly from vessels into great storehouses, and then transported throughout the city on a steam track rallway running slong the river fronts. But their hopes and beliefs have received a savere shock. The Dock Department passed a resolution on Wednesday requesting the Legis lature to empower it to draw in the lines of the buikheads and plers 110 feet Dearer to the houses on South street than it was proposed to run those bouncaries. The Chief Engineer of the Department, General Charles K. Graham, inspired that action by reporting that inspired that action by reporting that if the space mentioned was cut from the proposed width of South street the city would save \$750,000 on every mile of artificial river boundary con

the Dock Commissioners, and declare that if the new project is executed New York will be kept behind all the other commercial cities. "Al-ready," they say, "the city is dying, Does the Dock Department want to kill it at one stroke? If we do not rapid transportation for freight, from secure ware-houses and dooks throughout the city, are to New York her population; by giving her the second you will not only secure ber present share of business, but insure its tenfold increase." Thus speak the merchants about

neighborhood of the docks the writer, following

too theoretical; to accomplish waich too much is demanded of men who have money. Mr. Brake assumes that good sense resides in the minds of men who are possessed of means, and that, therefore, those men will discern that if they give a certain sum to enforce his project they will gain immensely from rapid frausit in the future. He is wrong in this, and so, I believe, his prospect will not have any result but failure. But I don't want its inline to be conspicuous. I want some other plan to spring up immediately which will attract all classes of peopse to its a'd, and which by its proportions will have an Drake's and allow it to die unobserved. Mr. Drake, I am sure, would not care for the demise of his project if rapid fransit could be procared through some other means. He has already effected a good work. He has revived the subject of rapid stransit; has established a come etition among asveral parties that must comminate in one of them omiding a railway. I hope that the party into whose natus this work is given will not be the other of the could be provided the subject of the subject of the other provided the subject of the subject of the classitative, authorizing the city authorities to sell the franchise for an Exevated by the Lerislature, authorizing the city authorities to sell the franchise for that privilege, I know of several associations that are waiting quietly for a chance to bid for such a franchise. Those associations include the city, and one of them, the latest organized, is composed at present of six men who represent more than \$30,000,000. Perhaps you can see now why the great capitalists do not come to the support of Mr. Drake and his fellow workers."

All the gentlemen who have identified them selves with the project in augurated by Mr. J. M. Drake and his fellow workers."

All the gentlemen who have identified them selves with the project in providing rapid transits nimself for the purpose of collecting the mile and the committee appointed at the Chamber of the Produce Exchange, who have commi

DEATH FROM LAUDANUM.

Mr. Henry Ford, of Boston, who has been on a Mr. Henry Ford, of Boston, who has been on a visit to Brooklyn for several days past, and stop, ping at the residence of Mr. W. J. Cheney, of No 93 North Oxford street, died there on Taursday evening from the effects of an overdose of laudanum. The deceased had attended at the Beecher trial during the day, and, returning in the afternoon, about three o'clock, complained of having an earache. He had a small totte of a dark liquid, and asking Mrs. Cheney for a piece of cotton, asturated it with that op ate, which proved to be laudanum. About seve o'clock Mr. Cheney went to Ford's room to call him, as his wife had arrived from Boston. He found Mr. Ford lying on the bed oreathing heavily and incensible. Medical assistance was procared, and it was found that he was suffering from the effects of laudanum. Electris to restore him failed, and he died at eleven o'clock. He was of nervous and excitable temperament, and had been warned against the use of oplates as dangerous. He was a hepnew of Mr. J. B. Ford, of the book publishing drim of Ford & Co., of New York.